Inder to Abvertisements.

Page.	Col) Page	. Col
Amusements	5.6 Lest and Found	4 2
Appouncements19	A Marriages and Deaths	1
Auction Sale of Real	Miscellaneous	2 14
Estate11	1.9 Miscellancous	19. 4
Bankers and Brokers. 11	5 Musical Instruments.	
Beard and Rooms 5	1.3 New Publication	
Business Chances11	6 Ocean Steamers	5 5
Business Notices 6	1 Professional	
Dancing Academies. 8	4 Proposals	5 5
Dividend Notices11	2 Real Estate	5.0
Dry Goods	6 Itailroads	
Financial11	24 iteligious Notices	5.1
Help Wanted 5	5 Special Notice	27
Horses and Carriages. 5	2.3 Situations wantes	, D-0
Hotels	4 Steamboats	
Instruction 8	2-4 Teachers	
Lectures & Meetings.11	6. Winter Resorts1	

Business Notices

A.—Boner's Bitters since 1828 acki owl deed to be by FAR the REST and FINEST Stomach Bitters and whether taken PURKOT with wines or liquors. Huson, 4 West 22d-st., near 5th-ave.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William, in replying to the congratulations of the municipal authorities of Berlin upon his return, urged the authorities to silence, if possible, the gossip in the press about his private family affairs. == The Empress Frederick is to visit England. === The Bulgarian Sobranje was opened by Prince Ferdinand. Mr. Spurgeon is reported very sick. The case of De Baun, the defaulting New-York eashier, was argued in Montreal; decision was

Domestic.-Thirteen whaling vessels from San Francisco were reported locked in the ice off the north coast of Siberia, = General Harrison received delegations of railroad men; Mrs. Harrison was visited by young women students of her Alma Mater at Oxford, Ohio. - Warner Miller made a speech in Rockland County. - The ferryboat Erastus Wiman went on a trial trip at Baltimore. = John Guy Vassar died in Poughkeepsie. = Mr. Bayard said that no Cabiset meeting had been held to consider the question of asking Lord Sackville's recall; that none would be held until the President's return; hat no instructions had been sent to Minister Phelps. There were four deaths and forty-six new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville. - The Philadelphia Stock Exchange opened its new rooms in the new Drexel Building.

City and Suburban.-Mr. Blaine and General Adam King spoke at two great Republican massmeetings in Newark. - President Cleveland reviewed the Democratic parade; instead of the 60,000 voters expected to be in line there were only 14,420 by actual count. The President and his party returned to Washington in the evening. Ex-Justice Noah Davis elected president of the Harrison and Morton Club of the Bar of the city, organized at the Union League Club.

=== Stocks dull and lower, closing steady. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 46; aver-

In a pouring rain-storm a few thousand Democrats showed their enthusiasm by marching along Broadway and Fifth-ave. yesterday in front of their candidate, who had come all the way from Washington to see them do it. We are sorry about the weather, for, after all the preparations that were made for an imposing demonstration, it was too bad to have it come to grief in a chilly rain.

None of the arguments against the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, and none of the alarming predictions of disaster to this or that interest as a result of freedom, is at all novel and despite the clearness with which the proslavery side is presented in a letter from Rio which we print to-day, it must be apparent to every American that the disasters foretold therein are all illusory. If slave labor were in competition with free labor, it might be the case that an industry which could thrive on slave labor would be killed off by a change. But the day when that argument was strangled was the date of the American Emancipation Proclamation. With such a mild Government as the Brazilians enjoy, with such unparalleled natural resources as they possess, and with such strong and noble traits of character as they have developed, there can be no doubt of their steady rise in National power and wealth.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's position at Charlottenburg is the subject of an interesting and sympathetic letter from Mr. Smalley in which, while not professing to decide questions of pathology, light is thrown upon the motive of German hostility to the English physician. A doctors' quarrel is easy enough to bring about when it lacks outside encouragement, but when the patient is an Emperor, the disease difficult to understand, the political situation full of discord, and the physicians belonging to different nationalities, a situation is certainly produced in which friction is almost inevitable. Phases of Sir Morell's position as the crisis approached were certainly irritating. To be the chosen attendant of a king and yet a prisoner one's self would be apt to make any man of character restless. People may differ as to the propriety of Sir Morell's method of retaliation, but he certainly had provocation enough to justify some method, and one, too, that would

The prevailing English opinion concerning Lord Sackville's extraordinary letter is that his only mistake was in thinking aloud. This is practically true, but it will not aid the cause which Sackville and his home critics are at one upon to find that they assent to his views and condemn only his expression of them. Nor will it tend to increase the good feeling entertained by Americans for England to read in the most important organs of English opinion

people and their electoral methods. There seems to be an increasing probability of Lord Sackville's recall. Minister Phelps was evidently in a hurry when, upon finding that Lord Salisbury was not at the Foreign Uffice yesterday, he proceeded to Hatfield House. Senator Morgan's statement that the President is leath to take any steps that might look as if he were attempting to turn the affair to his advantage must have been made before the President realized in what a humiliating position the offending Minister has put him. To demand Mr. West's recall would probably strike Mr. West as exceedingly ungrateful, but we do not see that that bears upon the question. The question is this: Can be continue to be useful to England and agreeable to the American people after declaring that the President and Senate of the United States act upon high questions of State not for the good of the country, but to serve a selfish policy?

UNITED EFFORT.

The Republican party in this city has now an opportunity to meet the accusation which has done more than anything else to bring it into disrepute. The charge that it existed, or at least was managed, solely as a trading shop; that it had no principles nor convictions, but would sell out to the best or the worst elements in National or local affairs for some momentary gain, has had too much color of excuse. Too often sincere Republican voters who wanted to stand by their principles in an earnest effort for worthy candidates, have found that bartering politicians have left them in the lurch, and the natural result has been a great decrease of interest and confidence in the party at times, a failure to increase in proportion to its opportunities, and a habit with many Republicans of asking, when an election approached, not whether their own candidates were worthy, but which of various Democrats was least unworthy.

It is not needful here to discuss the motives for that bartering of votes which has been so pernicious in the past. Everybody knows this about it, that some politicians are too sharp for public trusts, and are so hungry for the petty gains close at hand that they could not see or care for the infinitely larger advantages to be secured by steadfast fidelity to principle. But in the confing election there is every motive for cordial and united support of the whole Republican ticket. A straight Republican vote for the whole ticket would in all probability elect Harrison and Morton, the object first in importance to all Republicans; it would also elect Miller and secure control of the State government; and it would in all probability elect a Republican Mayor, with the enormous power which that officer will be able to wield during the coming term. All these great victories can be best attained by a straightforward and earnest effort for the whole ticket, and there is infinitely less probability that either one of them can be attained in any other way.

Within a day or two Democratic papers will be full of false reports of Republican trading, against Harrison and Morton for some local candidates, against Miller for the National or city ticket, or against the city ticket for the State or Presidential. There is not the slightest ground for these reports, and yet they are certain to appear, because-let Republicans take warning from the thought-the belief that some men are bartering one way will induce others to barter for or against other candidates, and so the entire Republican strength may be frittered and fooled away. Such reports, certain to appear, will do small harm if the conduct of Republicans clearly proves them false. But if there should exist at any time in the campaign a color of reason for belief that the friends of either Republican candidate were trying to sacrifice his associates in order to help him, the result would be a resentment disastrous

to his prospects. In that very fact lies the strongest a that even the most zealous friends of either National. State or local candidates will not venture this year to sacrifice the party's interest. They are shrewd enough to see that it cannot be done without consequent disaster to those they wish to help. That gun is a blunderbuss this year, which will surely kick harder than it will shoot. The only way to help any candidate safely is to help the entire Republican ticket, and a triumph in the Nation, the State and the city may fairly be expected to reward straightforward and resolute efforts to that end.

ONE-PARTY DIPLOMACY.

The British Minister has associated himself with the political fortunes of the Democratic party. This has been a grave indiscretion; but a greater scandal lies back of it. He and his British associates who negotiated the Fisheries Treaty deliberately sought to make an alliance with the Democratic party. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech at the Canadian dinner, referred contemptuously to the criticism of the Republican Senators and press as a matter of course. He had dealt with the party in power, and was not concerned with the arguments of the Opposition. Sir Charles Tupper, in his speech before the Canadian Parliament on April 10, expressed the same idea without concealment or reserve. He put the Fisheries Treaty and the Mills bill together, and argued at great length that the Dominion and the Democratic party had one and the same policy. He even went so far as to asperse the Republican party and to predict Democratic success in November and prosperity for Canada. The treaty, as he represented it, was closely connected with the Mills bill, and was a compact made with the Democratic party. Lord Sackville has confirmed this view by identifying himself with President Cleveland's canvass.

Now there are grave objections to this business of negotiating treaties with one political party rather than the whole country. Mr. Webster stated those objections on a memorable occasion when one of Secretary Bayard's Democratic predecessors was on trial before the United States Senate. Mr. Van Buren, who had been Secretary of State, was sent abroad as Minister to England, and after prolonged debate in executive session the nomination was rejected. Various reasons, political and otherwise, were assigned for this rejection, but Mr. Webster's objections were based on high grounds. Mr. Van Buren on July 20, 1829, had written a letter of instructions to the American Minister, which was derogatory to the honor of the country. He had advised his representative to induce the English Ministry to believe that a diplomatic alliance with the Democratic Administration and party would be advantageous to Great Britain. For this act their accounts put the Sheriff at work, and the Anglo-Saxon race the cumbrous, clumsy, slow, Mr. Webster condemned Mr. Van Buren in this stately language:

I think these instructions show a manifest disposibetween his country and his party; to place that party above the country; to make interest at a foreign court for that party rather than for the country; to persuade the English Ministry and the English monarch that they have an interest in maintaining in the United States the ascendancy of the party to which the writer belongs. . . . It is the first time, I believe, in modern diplomacy, it is certainly the first the most important organs of English opinion | time in our history, in which a Minister to a foreign false and brutal assaults upon the American | court has sought to make favor for one party at home

against another, or has stooped from being the representative of the whole country to be the representa tive of a party. And as this is the first instance in our history of any such transaction, so I intend to do all in my power to make it the last.

Unfortunately, it was not the last instance of such unpatriotic conduct. The speech of Sir Charles Tupper before the Dominion Parliament lays bare the fact that the British Commissioners had a secret understanding with Secretary Bayard that Canada and the Democratic party had a policy in common. He professed to quote directly Secretary Bayard's language to this effect. Canada had everything to expect from the maintenance of Democratic ascendancy. If the fisheries question could be got out of the way the Mills bill and tariff legislation in favor of Canada would quickly follow. Secretary Bayard acted very much in the spirit of Mr. Van Buren's instructions to Mr. McLane. He induced the British Commissioners to believe that it would be for the interest of England and Canada to negotiate with the party in power rather than the country. They in turn openly proclaimed the distinction between party and country. Lord Sackville's letter is only one link in the chain of one-party diplomacy.

THE OLD FOLKS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

We reprint this morning from "The Popular Science Monthly" the greater part of an article on the Prolongation of Human Life, by Mr. Hammond, an associate editor of "The Boston Globe," who has lately taken advantage of the facilities which his newspaper connection gave him to obtain a great mass of statistics relating to New-England men and women above eighty years of age. He offers a few suggestions, but his article is not an argument in behalf of any theory. It is a digest of the facts of which a large body of observers-presumably skilful in noting and recording what they observed-had put him in possession. Many of these facts are curious and novel, and others neither new nor novel afford valuable New-England and all conditions of people seem to be impartially represented in the statistics. which, however, as a matter of course, do not pretend to completeness. Following are some of the generalizations which Mr. Hammond has obtained:

remained unmarried-a confirmation of former in Massachusetts the excess is far greater than ulation can reasonably account for. Mr. Hammond suggests-perhaps without sufficient ground-that the mortality among fishermen early in the century is thus strikingly revealed. Five out of six of the New-England old folks have light complexions, abundant brown hair. these characteristics appear in the whole population is not shown, and the omission is worth ularity of habits appears to be rare, but the regular habits are by no means necessarily such as professors of hygiene would prescribe. Thus the diet has been regular, but students of cuisine would be apt to exclaim "What a diet!"

The facts about occupations are striking.

though their real significance cannot be estimated without a tabular exhibition of the ratio in which the entire population is distributed in respect to vocations. But of 1,000 men 461 have been farmers through life, 23 clergymen. 12 lawyers and 12 physicians; and of 1,200 women 800 have been farmers' wives, and all but 50 of the rest housewives. The inference from the statistics confirms the teaching that physical activity is conducive to long life, and Mr. Hammond thinks he is warranted in drawing, or at least suggesting, the conclusion that that sanitary conditions have any influence, ditions are conspicuously unfavorable from the where the sanitary conditions appear to be the worst. These facts, of course, have no conclusive force, but they serve to emphasize the impunity every rule which science has laid down. As regards heredity, the facts about the ancestors and the brothers and sisters of interesting proposal that the next census include statistical information about all the peo-

formation would be most valuable to the world. longevity which seems to us to possess some elements of plausibility at least. It is conceivable that death may ultimately result from the cumulative effect of a long series of minute deteriorations, each caused by a trivial accident scarcely noted and immediately forgotten, and no one of them possible of detection by the most painstaking autopsy. The recuperative energy age without slipping, or being jostled, or stubbing his toes, or bumping his head, or twisting his joints-who, in short, whether by chance or by a habit of spontaneous prevision, escapes the multifarious little pitfalls that beset humanity.

THE SUFFERING IN DAKOTA.

A distressing story is told of the condition of a number of Jewish colonists in Dakota. It is stated that these people came to the coun- Grounds. try with a very small amount of capital, took up land, put in a crop, and then found themselves both in debt and at the end of their

neighboring communities.

prompt and hearty responses to the cry of destitute people, but behind all this lies the question whether these poor colonists did not to a great extent invite disaster by undertaking an enterprise for which they were unfitted. They appear to have proceeded from beginning to end without knowledge or judgment. It is unfortunately a toe common characteristic of feeble folk to plunge into difficult enterprises, trusting to "luck" to bring them out successfully. But when analyzed this practice proves to be simply the recklessness born of incapacity to forecast events, to weigh probabilities, and to estimate the extent of risks. The Dakota Jewish colonists probably had little or no agricultural experience. They belong to a race which at the present time generally shuns the tillage of the soil. Yet they planted themselves in a region known for its extremes of climate, without means to fall back upon in case of failure, and that which might have been expected has happened.

The reputation of Dakota ought not to suffer because of such occurrences. American settlers, though experiencing vicissitudes, have as a rule done well there. Americans look before and after, and do not "trust to luck" or take hopeless chances nearly so often as these too-confiding and simple-minded immigrants. It is probably quite useless to say anything about the action of the merchants who appear to have precipitated the catastrophe by seizing the little that remained of the colony property. Possibly they believed that the colonists were too much discouraged to try another year, even if they had the means "to stick it out." If they did not believe this the course taken by them can hardly be regarded as in accordance with their own interests, not to speak of considerations of humanity.

THE MOST POPULAR OF SPORTS. Interest this year in baseball has been more widely diffused and more earnest in the Eastern part of the country than in any previous year. Not only have the games in Brooklyn and confirmation of former records. All parts of New-York been attended by immense numbers of spectators, but bulletins of the various innings and results have been scanned with eagerness by large crowds, while extra editions of evening newspapers giving details of the important contests have been sold by the tens of thousands. It is a good thing in every way Less than 5 per cent of the old people have that our boys are growing up with so keen a delight in so thoroughly healthful and beneobservations and of the general belief. The ficial a sport. Baseball in the East is almost old women exceed the old men in number, and entirely free from the gambling taint, which is the most serious evil of racing, and it has the disproportion of the sexes in the total pop- the immense advantage over racing that all of its votaries whom extreme age or physical weakness does not prevent from taking part in vigorous exercise can play ball themselves if they wish. Active participation in racing, except in the way of gazing upon the contests and betting upon them, is confined to a comparaand light eyes, blue or gray, but in what ratio tively small class of men, most of them of large means. Boys and young men with few exceptions have no opportunities either to ride or supplying if possible. Longevity without reg- to race thoroughbreds, and it is well enough that they have not. It is unfortunate, indeed, that so many of them get chances to bet on thoroughbreds. But the number of baseball clubs that have been organized in almost every village, town or city of the Union is something prodigious, and the number of youths and men whose health, vigor and enjoyment of life are vastly increased by the excellent exercise which baseball affords is so great that an invigorating element of great value to the com-

munity is steadily expanding. The League series of battles for the championship has attracted the enthusiasm of New-Yorkers in an uncommon degree on account of the victory of their representative club which. after taking the highest honor possible in the League, has easily defeated the champions of the Association, and now enjoys the championproprietary independence is also an important ship of the world. The New-York Baseball and cites the facts that a town where such conclination to rest too much upon past laurels, professional point of view is the town which to betray jealousy and envy of their associates, shows a larger proportion of old people than to attempt to win individual fame rather than any other in New-England; and that in Boston to support the discipline of the club and inthe largest number of very old people is found crease its chances of success. With so many in the North End and South Boston districts, players who consider themselves individual as well as collective champions, the management of the organization will become even more difficult next year. President Day and Manager consciousness of that amazing vitality which in Mutrie have done so well with the material great cities everywhere, and perhaps not less at their command in 1888 that they may be in unnumbered hamlets, defies with apparent trusted to make good use of their men in 1889, and there is no reason why the pennant so proudly won shall not be as proudly retained in the metropolis where it properly belongs. these old people are too meagre to warrant de- The most serious check to the progress of the ductions. Mr. Hammond concludes with the club and to the popularity of League games will, however, be felt when the irresistible development of the upper part of the city, with ple in the United States above ninety years of its rapid encreachments on unoccupied spaces, age, its character to be determined beforehand compels the opening of a street through the by those best qualified to say what kind of in- Polo Grounds, and the consequent destruction of that unsurpassed ball-field. There is no We venture to suggest a theory concerning other area of sufficient size in New-York so easy of access from all parts of the city as the Polo Grounds are. If the club is forced to go above the Harlem the attendance upon its games will be greatly diminished for a time; nor can it indeed probably secure any new location which will serve the convenience of its friends and patrons so well as the present field. But baseball, popular as it is, and distinctively of nature is extraordinary, but no one can say the National sport as it undoubtedly is, has to may be that the individual who lives long is population and wealth, and as year by year the the individual who makes his earthly pilgrim- city goes forward in its imperial stride it will so improve its methods of transportation that even if in the next century the New-York Ball Club, still the holders of the ensign of the championship, shall have their games up in the vicinity of Williamsbridge, the New-York of that there is a question. that time, which will have exceeded London in population, wealth and importance, will send to the contests for the pennant hosts of spectators many times greater than even the armies that have poured into the gates of the Polo

For baseball is not merely the fancy of an idle hour. Its attractions are enduring. In outlay it is modest in comparison with racing, resources. Their first crop came up well, and yachting and other expensive sports. For enabled them to get along somehow through erack players it will draw on a constantly that year, but their second crop was killed by widening circle. Of spectators and supporters unseasonable cold weather, and immediately it will attract to its gates tens of thousands in the colonists began to suffer. They had been the future for the thousands that now go. living on credit, and most of them had mort- Quick, sharp, lively, unremitting in interest, gaged their few possessions. When the second it must always remain the favorite game of crop failed the storekeepers who had been sup- the American people, and when its good qualplying them and who had secured themselves ities are thoroughly understood it ought to by chattel mortgages, fearing they would lose drive out altogether from the affections of the result was that the last remnants of food sup- procrastinating and antiquated game of cricket. ply left to the unfortunate farmers in the shape. The English people are too deliberate and of cattle and stock, were seized by the credit- dilatory in this day and generation-as they ors. In these circumstances their eventual have been for centuries past-to appreciate the death by starvation became a certainty unless rapidity of movement, the swiftness of change, they were relieved by the hand of charity, the sharp contrasts and the sudden diversity Their sufferings once made known, American of incidents which attend baseball. But with kindheartedness has lost no time in pressing the progress of human affairs a new snap, a to their relief, and now the reports show that | new stir, a new vivacity, may be infused into supplies are being hurried forward by the the English temperament, and in time it may It is doubtless gratifying to hear of such man to engage in such a game as cricket, which Minister West's letter that "there is nothing in best representatives of that small class of News seem as absurd and grotesque to the English-

as it now seems to the average American.

THE VILLAIN'S BOOTS. With the opening of the theatrical season it is, perhaps, a good time to take up a question connected with the drama which has puzzled a great many people. We say take up a questionwe do not say that we shall answer it, because we cannot. Our idea is simply to bring it before the public; our prayer is for light. The question to which we refer is not why America has never produced a great dramatist; it has nothing to do with the elevation of the stage; it is not an inquiry into the merits of the older Shakespearean drama as compared with the metallic monkey school now brooding over this fair young nation like a great sorrow. It is simply this: Why does the stage villain always wear high rubber boots?

We wish to state authoritatively that villains in real life do not invariably wear high rubber boots. Some of the greatest scoundrels that ever inflicted themselves on New-York have not habitually or even occasionally worn long rubber boots, or even rubber boots at all. Indeed, In spector Byrnes informs us that arrant knaves are frequently arrested wearing low shoes. He goes further and says that his efficient assistants often apprehend vagram men going about without even shoes on their feet. It may be argued that these are hardened

criminals and that the professional villain before he is found out may love to array himself in black rubber boots. The man who borrows a dollar of you and never repays it does not wear rubber boots. Rubber-bootless is also the man who talks to you about free trade during dinner. So, likewise, the man who smokes poor cigars on the platforms of street ears; and the man who crowds past you at the theatre at the end of every act may wear patent leather shoes. last agonies of a political canvass we would have There are no tall rubber boots on the man who tells you about his dreams; or one who gives the particulars of all who his former sicknesses; or the one slaps you on the back like an arm of Don Quixote's windmill every time he meets you; or the one who diagrams his story on the table-cloth with his knife and fork and a piece of bread and a salt-cellar. These are bootless all. Still they are on the high-road to hardened villany. Mem bers of the Legislature don't wear rubber boots, and as you sit in the gallery of the House of Representatives at Washington you will notice that not even the members on the Democratic side

wear anything of the kind. On the other hand, a man may, off the stage wear a pair of rubber boots reaching above his knees and still not be a bad character. Some of our best men don them on fishing excursions. Because a man walks up Broadway with his feet and legs encased in rubber boots it is no sign that he is about to carry off a lovely maiden to his pirate ship anchored out on the Communipaw flats.

There seems to be no doubt, then, that villains in real life do not wear long rubber boots, so the question remains, Why do they on the stage? But though the actual villain does not go thus accoutred, are we prepared to give up this time-honored feature of the mimic villain? We think not. Banish the rubber boot, and banish all the play. What is a villain without his boots? No, by his widely flowing hat-brim, his low-neck shirt and his lengthened strides, the boots shall stay! He shall not basely stoop to holding the mirror up to nature. Imagine him one moment without his rubber boots. The redfire burns fiercely in the wings. Above, the thunder rolls and clashes with hideous sound. Thick vampire night broods over all. Foul deeds hang on the shuddering air. The villain enters with jerky trend and one hand on his heart. What is this I see before me? Hah! 'tis a dagger!-Wow!-hah!-What dims its wonted lustre? B-1-1-ud! Ber-r-lud! I say!-By Isecitallnow! Yah!-how!-haw! heavens!

Here you happen to notice that he is wearing an old pair of carpet slippers instead of high rubber boots. You say nothing-it is not a time for words; you rise up from your seat and leave the theatre. You have seen enough. He may see before him a dagger or a rolling-pin-you care not; you have seen before you a villain without high gum boots and it is enough.

Since, then, we cannot endure the villain on factor. He boldly disclaims the conviction Club is a powerful organization, composed of the stage without large rubber boots the only up Samoa, it is, of course, highly desirable for thing that remains is to compel the villain off the stage to conform. The Legislature should immediately pass a law directing every man who is anything of a villain to appear in nothing but black rubber boots reaching above his knees. Thus shall we hold the villain up to art.

> "Cleveland luck is changing." "Cleveland weather" has already changed; the great parade and review yesterday were as bedraggled as the character of the Administration. The air is full of omens. The British Minister has spoken; and already the shadow of his Waterloo is upon the Buffalo "Man of Destiny."

> "The Pomona letter to the British Minister was a Republican trick, and the foolish British Minister fell into the trap." So shrick the Democratic journals with one accord. Well, what of it? We don't believe it, and see no evidence of But, even if it were true, how does that affect in any way the essential fact that the British Minister eagerly embraced the first opportunity which offered to electioneer for Cleveland and free trade? The vital thing is not whether he is a smart politician or not, or whether somebody put up a job on him, but whether the Republican contention is true that Mr. Cleveland is the British candidate, that his retaliation message was a paltry electioneering trick, that his party is a free-trade party, that the English so understand it, and that their sympathies are unitedly and overwhelmingly for him and his party in this contest. Read the British Minister's letter and see.

The Civil Service Commission has been heard from at last on the subject of assessments on office-holders. Feebly, it is true, but heard from. where it stops nor when it fails to operate. It give way to the expansion of such a centre of Commissioner Lyman says that it is a question for the courts to decide whether the sending of a letter into a Government office soliciting contributions for a political purpose is a violation of the Civil Service law. We take it that the courts wouldn't require much time to decide the question. It is something, though, to know that the Civil Service Commissioners have waked up to the fact

> The next time the Cobden Club elects its officers, this may be the winning ticket: For President—GROVER CLEVELAND, of Freetrade-ville—on the Salt River. For Vice-President—L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST, of England. Platform: You tickle me, and I'll tickle England.

Why is it that the howl about "those forgeries" has suddenly ceased? Here were the Cleveland papers screaming themselves black in the face that the Republicans were fraudulently attributing to the English papers views about American politics which the English did not entertain. Suddenly the view actually entertained by their official representative in this country, the British Minister, is proclaimed by himself in a letter the authenticity of which he promptly avows. So the Democratic papers stop shricking forgery and howl instead over the wicked trick to draw the British Minister out. Why not quit this silly effort to dedge the real issue? issue is: What do the English people really think? What do they really want? Was their Minister really ready to undertake influencing the votes of Americans in this contest? Did he or did he not think that he ought to influence them in favor of Cleveland, because Cleveland was in favor of free trade and in favor of British interests? have any doubt that Cleveland meant free trade? Was he for one moment disturbed by the retaliation message; -did he dream of taking it for anything but a cheap political dodge? His

often requires two or three days for its decision, it." We do not believe Mr. Cox ever said any thing of the kind. Had he spoken upon the sub ject at all, he would unquestionably have held that it was a forgery.

> The man who makes eccentric election bets is now filling the trump of fame. Perhaps the two most interesting specimens of the clan reside in Philadelphia. Both "sport" sidewhiskers long and silky, of which they are very proud. According to the terms of their wager the one that loses is to allow the whiskers on one side of his face to be shaved off early on the morning after election, and is to wear the remaining whiskers during the day, attending to his business as usual. When the man who has agreed to wheel the other fellow in a barrow in case he loses his bet hears of this incident he will doubtless find envy stirring in his bosom. The whisker bet beats the barrow bet, or at all events it is more novel and personal. The only bet thus far booked that eclipses it calls for a wooden leg from one of the parties to it, and a set of false teeth from the other. But before the campaign closes a still higher standard of originality may be reached.

A society belle of Louisville has bet her hand in marriage that Cleveland will be elected. Rather a neat way of giving a fellow the mitten.

The Democratic journals, "The New-York Times " included, are making frantic efforts to prove that there has never been any cordiality between Secretary Bayard and Lord Sackville; that their relations are cold and formal; that the President has only a slight and casual acquaintance with the British election-agent; and that the warmest social relations of the latter are with Republican Senators and the Harrison family. Stuff and nonsense! Really, este contemporaries, we are ashamed of you. In the expected more versatility and ingenuity-greater presence of mind-than you have shown in the sorry plight in which your Democratic Burchard has left you.

"The St. Paul Base Ball Club has covered itself and the Northwest with glory." So remarks "The St. Paul Pioneer-Press." We congratulate the club and take the liberty of calling upon Minneapolis to give hearty and felicitous expression to the general joy.

Democrats, on the other hand, are firmly convinced that Lord Sackville was led to write the Los Angeles letter through a desire to injure Mr. Cleveland, and it is quite freely stated that the British Minister hoped thus to revenge him-if upon the Administration for the afront to England which he believes to have been contained in the President's recent retailation message.—(Washington Districtions of the contained in the Contai esident's recent retali-

This is the worst twaddle of all. Your party is in desperate straits and you had to make an effort in some direction; but really you ought to have done better than this. To represent the British Minister as entertaining a grudge against the President and writing the Murchison letter in order to get even with him is essentially infantile.

Now that the venerable Mr. Thurman is soliciting the votes of negro citizens and is posing as a life-long and original friend of that " prolific animal," as he calls the negro, it is pertinent to bear well in mind that in 1867 this same Mr. Allen G. Thurman was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and that the ballots cast for him bore in big letters, just above his name, the words "Opposed to Negro Suffrage." Mr. Thurman's will prevailed, there would now be no negro vote for the antique Roman to go fishing for.

Is Minister West to pass into history as the Demo-cratic Burchard of 1888 - (The World. He is, he is; but give him his full title, Baron Sackville, a peer of Her Majesty's realm. It is not often that your party secures the services of a titled seion of the British nobility as an election agent and political canvasser; and you ought to treat him with proper consideration.

England's latest land-grab in the Pacific has apparently been made in anticipation of the completion of a canal across the Central American Cook's Islands, or Hervey's Islands, as they have also been called, lie between and a little to the south of Tahiti and Samoa, and exactly in the line of travel between Central America and the great Australasian colonies of Great Britain. As Tahiti is under French domination and Germany has been allowed to gobble a coaling station and naval headquarters. So far as present knowledge extends, the value of these islands is not apparent, since there is not known to be a harbor in the whole group available for large vessels. The size of the islands is insignificant, their products are of little value, and their total population does not exceed 8,000 It may be, however, that English surveyors have discovered harbors of suitable capacity for a naval station. In that case their strategical position will make these islands a highly important part of the British Empire in the southern seas.

Another asteroid has just been discovered. Good. The more the better. This earth of ours stands ever ready to welcome a heavenly body. But we wish that astronomers would be a little more thoughtful and not discover asteroids and other celestials while an exciting political campaign is on. An observer who recognizes the claims of politics reserves his discoveries for off

A Democrat, on the hind axle of whose wagon a rooster lately crowed, is so encouraged by that omen that he writes a letter to "The Utica Observer" filled with hopes of Cleveland's success. We may state for the benefit of this gentleman that it is understood in Washington that the President is going about these days carrying in one of his pockets the left hind-leg of a rabbit caught in the dark of the moon in one of the Southern States. The only drawback is that this campaign is not to be decided by roosters on hind axles, or by the hind legs of rabbits.

Word comes from London to the interesting effect that the latest and most correct thing in scarfs is of pure white slik ornamented by a black pearl p.n.—(The World.

We may add that word comes from Washington to the interesting effect that the latest and most unpalatable thing served in Democratic restaurants is the West pickle.

The business of wire drawing and wire weaving is one of the most important contributions to the prosperity of Cortland, Cortland County. gives employment to from 300 to 350 persons all the year round. "The Cortland Standard" reviews the history of the rise and growth of the industry, and brings forward cogent arguments to prove that the adoption of a free-trade policy by the country would virtually wipe it out. It is pretty safe to say that Cortland will not be found rallying around Cleveland and Thurman on election day.

To Democratic readers: Tribune Extra No. 110, "Cleveland's Burchard," now ready in our counting-room by the hundred or by the thousand, is placed at your disposal on the easiest of terms. It contains one of the closing election appeals made for your side by your distinguished ally and supporter. Lord Sackville. It is magnanimous for a Republican journal to offer the Democratic party large facilities for the circulation of campaign literature; but we are in a pleasant frame of mind, and are anxious to aid you in your " campaign of intellect."

The renomination of Robert Ray Hamilton in the XIth District for the Assembly is a choice upon which the Republicans of that district are to be congratulated. Mr. Hamilton has acquired a valuable legislative experience, which enables him to be of great service to the people, not only of his district, but of the entire city. It is unfortunately true that the New-York Assemblyman who is honest, high-minded and capable is the exception rather than the rule, and Mr. Hamil-